

POETRY.

THE BUCKET.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood!
When fond recollection presents them to view:
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wilderness,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew.
The wide spreading pond, and the hill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataraict fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy house high it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-cover'd bucket which hung in the well.
That moss-cover'd vessel I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon, when return'd from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-cover'd bucket which hung in the well.
How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips!
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Till fill'd with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-cover'd bucket which hangs in the well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Transcript.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Most or all of our readers must have heard of the romantic episode in the loves and life of the celebrated Thomas A. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; being no less a circumstance than the father of the Archbishop went to fight the Infidel Saracens in the Holy Land, and while there, he was wounded, taken prisoner, and was nursed by a beautiful young female Pagan, who like most young warrior nurses, fell desperately in love with the object of her attention and solicitude. The elder Becket sailed from the Holy Land for England, she became absolutely inconsolable at his departure, and a short time afterwards she secretly left her father's house, with a little money and a few jewels, made her way to Acre, took her passage in a ship bound for England, landed in London—and although she could not speak a word of the language, except the name of the being she loved, and only knew a part of this, viz: that his Christian name was Thomas, she went crying that word through the streets of the great city until she found him—soon after which they married. Singular as the above story seems, we have to record one to-day almost equally singular and romantic. Sometime in the course of the last year, as one of our fast-sailing Liverpool vessels was dropping down the Mersey, with a fair wind and tide for N. York, they observed a small sail boat in the river, eastern of the ship, containing a party of pleasure, which was upset by a squall. The ship's yards were braced round, her topsails backed, and a boat lowered which made for the party in the water. They were all rescued except a young lady, who becoming separated from the rest, was carried down the river by the rapidity of the tide, and must inevitably have been lost, had it not been for the watchfulness and intrepidity of the mate of the ship, who instantly jumped into the fore-chains, dropped into the water, swam to the drowning girl, and being a strong young man, supported her till the boat reached and took them both up. She was taken on board the ship (which was hove to) until she was recovered, when the rescued party were ultimately landed. Strange to say, the parties all separated without the name of the vessel or any of her people being made known to the rescued parties; and the ship was soon under way for N. York. On her return to Liverpool, the mate—who was a fine, handsome fellow, and who had not failed to observe, during their short acquaintance, that the lady he rescued was a very beautiful woman—thought it might not be so much amiss to endeavor to find her out, and inquire after her health. With this object in view he hurried over a file of old Liverpool papers, and discovered that on such a day, 1834, a party of pleasure in a sail boat, including Miss Mary —, had been rescued from a watery grave by the crew of a vessel bound out; but as some forty or fifty vessels (which had been wind-bound) sailed the same day, the name of the vessel was not known. On making further inquiries, he found that the young lady's brother (a surgeon) was one of the rescued people, and that they had left Liverpool and gone to reside in the country. He obtained leave of absence from

the ship, and without any chart or compass to steer by, he mounted a horse and rode out of town towards Warrington. He had not proceeded half a dozen miles, before his horse took fright, ran off and threw him violently on his head. He was taken up senseless, and carried to the nearest house, which fortunately happened to be a surgeon's. He lay some days in a critical state, and the first object that met his vision, on regaining his senses, was the form of the fair Mary, above alluded to, seated by his bedside, bathing his temples and officiating as his nurse. She blushed deeply on perceiving that he recognized her, and hastily leaving the room, sent in her brother and an older (but less agreeable) female nurse. Finding him still too weak to converse, they assured him that he was with friends, deeply sensible of their indebtedness to him, and who were but too happy to have it in their power to contribute to his comfort. He was now convalescent, and sinking into a sound sleep they left him. He awoke very late the next day much refreshed; but as neither his host nor the sister made their appearance, he inquired for them, and learnt that they had both been called up in the night, and had gone some distance to attend the dying bed of a near relative. Not thinking it necessary to explain to the old nurse, he did not state to her who he was, but waited anxiously for the re-appearance of Mary, whom he had already begun to feel interest for. The next day he was surprised by the visit of his captain, who stated that the horse had found its way back to the livery stable without a rider, which the owner reported to the ship; he had tried to find out what had become of the mate, but could not until that very day, when he heard at an inn that a young sailor had been hurt, and was lying at Mr. —'s. The captain added that the ship had been suddenly ordered to sea, had taken in her cargo, and was to sail with that afternoon's tide. There being no time to lose, the mate wrote a letter to the surgeon, which he left unsealed on the table, and in which he said all that was necessary, including an intention to revisit them on his next voyage; a carriage was procured, and he, though feeble, went to Liverpool, and that evening sailed in his old vessel for New York. The letter left by the mate, unfortunately was never received by those for whom it was intended; it was, as is supposed, obtained, read and destroyed by a young lawyer, who had made Mary an offer of marriage and been refused, but who still visited the house. Thus on the return home, Mary and her brother were still without the least clue to the "local habitation or name" of their preserver, with this exception, that the lawyer, in the course of an incidental conversation, had sneeringly observed, that the mate was "a poor mean Yankee," but denied knowing his name. Mary fretted and pined away, and at last took to her bed; for almost unconsciously she had become deeply attached to the sailor; his illness assumed at last a serious character, and it being evident that she would not survive unless she again saw the object of her affections, her brother, (at her urgent request) took ship for North America, and landed in Boston a few days ago, whence they came to this city on Sunday night. The passage and the hope of meeting with one she loved, restored her to comparative health and strength, and they put up at a private boarding house in Pearl st. Thus had Mary travelled double the distance of Becket's mother, without knowing even the christian or surname of her beloved. In the meantime, the mate arrived at New York, was transferred to the command of a merchantman in the southern trade, was cast away, fell ill, wrote to Europe, his letter miscarried—he sailed himself for England, went to the surgeon's house, was told all about Mary, and that she had then sailed about seven days for Boston. He took passage in the first vessel, came on to N. York, and without knowing that they were in the house, actually put up at the same, and slept beneath the same roof with Mary and her brother on Sunday night. In the morning when he descended to the breakfast table, where he found the family already assembled, the first object that met his view on entering the room was the form of the fair traveller. She saw his face—uttered no exclamation, but sprang from her seat towards him, & would have fallen had he not rushed forwards and caught her in his arms, exclaiming, "Good God! Mary, is that you?" as she fainted away. When she recovered, mutual explanations and greetings took place, and we are happy to say they were married yesterday afternoon, and set off the same evening to spend the honeymoon at Albany, and by this time doubtless know one another as well as though they had been acquainted for years.

A Strange but true Story.
From the Mobile Com. Reg. of July 29.

Our only knowledge of the existence of the theatre of extraordinary and exciting events. The whole population has been thrown into a state of feverish anxiety, alternating with fear and indignation—a large part of them has been actively employed in summary efforts to arrest the parties to a daring and singular conspiracy, which was developed yesterday morning, and to extract from the principal offenders confessions which

might lead to the discovery of a child, which had been seized and carried into the woods, as a hostage for the success of the boldest and most heartless and desperate attempt at extortion, ever heard of in this community. The details involved the family relations of a respectable physician, which we do not feel it our privilege to make more public than they are already in the knowledge of every inhabitant of Mobile. The facts so far as we think it right to repeat them are as follows, and few will deny that they form a case of hardened villainy, of which, happily for the world, the examples are few.

The gentleman in question, a Frenchman by birth, is in the possession of a very considerable fortune, and the father of an infant boy of 5 years of age. He has also several brothers, who came into this country a number of years ago. What are their ideas of his obligation towards them, we do not know—but their conduct, or at least that of two of them, in the present case, shews a resolution to despoil him of a large part of his fortune at once. Their plan was bold and bloody in determination, and insolent almost beyond belief in the exorbitance of its exactions. On Monday evening, day before yesterday, one of them stole the infant child, and carried it off into the woods. Notice was then given to the father by letter, that unless the sum of thirty thousand dollars should be furnished within a certain time, the child should be murdered, and the murderer did not intend to escape, but would commit suicide. Another brother remained in town to receive the price of the child's life.

It is a proof of the estimate formed in the community, of the desperate and profligate character of this man, that after this was made known, in the manner we shall presently speak of, no one doubted that he was capable of executing his threat, atrocious and diabolical as it was. So thought too the unhappy father, for he took instant measures for complying with the extortion as speedily as possible—and so little did he expect that any thing but the money would save his child's life, that he took no counsel, and had he possessed the whole sum in cash, to pay at once, it is probable that the conspiracy would have completely succeeded. He, however, had eighteen thousand dollars, or thereabouts, in bank, and undertook early next morning to borrow the balance.

To one of those to whom he applied, he revealed the cause of his distress. He could have obtained on his credit, almost any amount in reasonable time—but the urgency of his feelings, the consciousness of what he felt to be the dangerous position of his child, and the terrible agony of his mother, whose life was endangered by the excess of her fears, pressed him to close with the terms of the ruffians without delay, and he, in a short time, made deposits in the Bank of Mobile, to the value of \$1800 of the sum. The agent to whom the receipt of the sum had been entrusted, had already received his check for \$20,000, and was waiting for the amount to be made good. Impatient to receive it, he went out and obtained from his brother the necessary funds, and returned to receive the check on N. Orleans for the whole \$30,000, that being the mode for payment for which he stipulated. Thus far, villainy appeared successful; but, in the meantime, events out of doors changed its prospects. Rumors were abroad concerning the transaction.

A vague impression was created in the Bank, that there was something wrong in the transaction. The sum brought in consisted of specie altogether, or a large part of it. While it was counted the person was recognized, and an account brought to the Mansion House, that the Bank was then paying the check in specie. There, a fire company was assembled, who had just returned from a fire, and were then discussing what was proper to do. They were in the act of despatching a deputation to prevent the father from acceding to the terms, and had resolved to rally out and arrest the ruffian conspirators, and search for the child. On hearing that the conspirators were so near accomplishing their object, they turned out en masse, and a committee of them instantly proceeded to the Bank, and arrested the villain at the counter. He was armed fully, but made no resistance. Two other brothers supposed, we know not how correctly, to be partners in the iniquity, were seized immediately after, and underwent a strict and efficient, though somewhat extra-official examination. All this occurred about 12 o'clock.

The subornance of the principal offender at last gave way. His connexion with the plot was soon established, and at last a full admission of the conspiracy was obtained, but it was a long time before he could be brought to aid in the discovery of the place where the child was kept. He told various stories, and seemed to be in the habit of wandering from his camp, as usual, early in the morning, accompanied by a "fellow in arms." Having advanced some distance from the camp, they suddenly came in view of three Indians. They quickly drew their rifles to a level with their opponents, and the unerring aim and the keen eyes of the western hunters caused two of the three "sons of nature" to kiss their mother earth. Major S. dropping his rifle,

dy to scour the country in every direction. At last it was determined to send a committee of citizens to a place which the prisoner had pointed out.

The steamer Don Juan was accordingly put in requisition. Even after they had embarked, the unwillingness of the culprit to lead to the right spot was shown by his giving them a wrong direction. They had proceeded in that for a considerable distance across the bay, before he became convinced that there was no safety for him but the truth. He then made an engagement of some kind, as we hear it reported, but without learning the particulars, led the party to an island about fifteen miles above the city in the Mobile river, where the child was given up unharmed and in good spirits, and was this morning delivered to his parents. What transpired at the island we do not know. Neither of the brothers returned with the expedition, and the delight at the recovering of the infant is so strong in the community, that the desire of punishing those, who have punished themselves by exile and infamy, is not strongly experienced among us.

Nothing has transpired to connect the others who were arrested, with these two in the transaction. They will probably be discharged.

"Dark with excess of Light."—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshua, "that your God is every where, and boasts that he resides in your nation. I should like to see him." "God's presence is indeed every where," replied Joshua, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal eye can behold his glory." "The Emperor insisted. 'Well,' said Joshua, 'suppose we try to look first at one of his ambassadors?' The Emperor consented. The Rabbi took him in to the open air at noon-day, and bid him look at the sun in its meridian splendor. 'I cannot,' said Trajan, 'the light dazzles me.' 'Thou art unable,' said Joshua, 'to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator?' Would not such a sight annihilate thee?"

"Care killed a Cat."—(OLD PROVERB)—How many vex themselves about things that may never occur, and if doomed to take place, no human foresight or care could prevent. What mockery and self-delusion is this? In all such emergencies, let things take their course; and time, the great expounder of all mysteries, will do more in dispelling the phantom, (if it proves to be one), than all human prudence or forethought could master.

A nice Point at Law.—Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof; and he adds, in a note, that this doctrine was extended very far by a jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart, but the son was supposed to survive the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became possessed of an estate by survivorship, in consequence of which decision, his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

An old eastern tradition says, that when Adam and Eve were in the happy garden there was sent down to them a present, consisting of twelve baskets filled with chit chat, and that the baskets being emptied, the contents were scattered about the garden. It happened in the meantime, that Adam, being in a rather pensive, thoughtful mood, paid less attention to this present than his partner did, so that he gathered only three baskets full, while Eve nimbly collected, and carefully laid away for her own use, the other nine. The natural consequence was, that the stock of small talk, which women have, is in comparison with that of men, as nine to three.

Philosophy.—Discretion is the better part of valor, saith Jack Falstaff. Here is an apt illustration of it. A party of persons were playing, sometime since, at the sufficient game of "poker," one of them caught the other in the act of slipping a card, and gave him a blow that knocked him under the table, where he lay very quietly gazing up at the rest of the company. After a minute or two had elapsed, a looker-on asked, "Why don't you get up, Sam?" "Because it's no use," replied he; "for if I do he'll knock me down again."

ANECDOTE.

Major S., who figured very conspicuously as a cool, collected, and a brave officer, in the late war with the Sacs and Foxes, was engaged in many of those daring exploits which are so common to the hardy sons of the frontier; and which, were they more known, would place the actors high on the roll of fame." Near to the close of that ill-fated struggle of the Indians, he walked out from his camp, as usual, early in the morning, accompanied by a "fellow in arms." Having advanced some distance from the camp, they suddenly came in view of three Indians. They quickly drew their rifles to a level with their opponents, and the unerring aim and the keen eyes of the western hunters caused two of the three "sons of nature" to kiss their mother earth. Major S. dropping his rifle,

but grasping his knife, made chase for the remaining Indian, who fired his rifle without effect. The Major's companion tarried until he could effect the scalp of the two Indians whom they had killed. But a short space of ground was got over before the active Major had gripped with his red kee, and unfortunately lost his knife before he had time to use it. Each had the other by the throat; and though a knife hung from the belt of the Indian, neither dared loose his hold to get it. The Indian observing the approach of the major's companion, made a desperate effort to floor his adversary, but his active opponent parried the trip and threw him. Still neither could use the knife; for the Indian locked himself so close with the major, that he buried his teeth in him as they were falling. At this moment the Major's companion came up with the two scalps.

"Tom," says the major, "have you got a knife?" "Yes." "Then cut this red d—'s throat." "Oh, no, Major," says Tom, "give the fellow fair play—some chance for his life." "You d—d rascal," was the angry reply, "cut his throat quickly. Don't you see him bring me?" "Well, Major, but him too. Two to one ain't fair. But if he masters you, I'll give him a round afterwards." "You infernal villain, if you don't cut his throat in one minute I'll cut yours."

But it was not until these threatenings were repeated over and over again, that Tom would content to do this act for his commander, which he finally did with a sullen air, as if it was a great piece of imposition on his enemy. He very leisurely drew his knife across the Indian's throat, and as leisurely wiped it, and consigned it to its proper place, muttering all the while against his officer, who no doubt carried him through a regular course of drilling afterwards, and impressed upon his mind the necessity of quickly obeying an order.

Thou shalt not Steal.

Jonas Hathaway was a singular being. He never would endure an injury, but instantly sought redress. Notwithstanding this disposition, his ingenuity was often baffled by ambleria borrowers. They would borrow his umbrellas, and never return them, thus putting Jonas to great inconvenience, and exposing his dear new hat to every shower of rain. His patience becoming exhausted, he determined to suffer no more from the tribe of rain-haters, so he ordered a painter to paint on his new silk umbrella, in the most conspicuous manner, the following significant motto, "Stolen from Jonas Hathaway." The inscription worked wonderful effects. When his friends were leaving his house in the rain, Jonas often asked if they would not take an umbrella as a shelter against the inclemencies of the weather; "With pleasure, Cousin Jonas," replied his friends. Jonas then offered his umbrella, the one with the terrible inscription, "stolen from Jonas Hathaway." The parties looked each other in the face, felt their delicate situations, and always came to the conclusion, "that it would be fair weather soon, and they must decline Cousin Jonas's kind offer." Jonas has that umbrella to this day; no one was ever known to borrow it, and no one can be found to take it as a gift. No one but Jonas ever could have resorted to such a remedy, and any body else but good-natured Jonas would have got a patent right for his invention.

Parrot-keeper's Chronicle.

A good Sentiment.—Children are more frequently ruined by inheriting large fortunes, than by being compelled by the absence of wealth to embrace an active and industrious life, to gain a subsistence. We have always been much pleased with the answer of Phocion, one of the most renowned philosophers and law-givers of Greece, when a friend presented him a great sum of money, and pressed him to accept of it, at least for his children. "If my children," said Phocion, "resemble me, they will as well as me have enough; and if they become dissipated, I will not leave them where-withal to maintain their luxury and debauchery."

NEWTON.—Who would have supposed that Newton, the greatest of Philosophers, Bacon alone excepted, had a poetical fancy? And yet it is so, as the following observation of his evinces:—"The Grain is God's bounty; but the Flowers are his smiles."

How admirable! how beautiful!—Worthy, indeed, is this of the discoverer of the attraction of gravitation.

Consolation.—Lord L. who suffered severely with the rheumatism, complained to Abernethy that he suffered excruciating pain whenever he lifted up his arm. "Then what a fool you must be," raptured Abernethy, "to lift up your arm at all."

CANTON, March 17.

Chinese Newspaper.—There is only one Gazette in all China; it is published at Peking, and called Kingpaou, (the messenger of the capital,) but neither in its contents nor form does it resemble the political Gazettes of Europe. The supreme tribunal of the empire, in which the ministers sit, is in the interior of the imperial palace at Peking. Early every day ample extracts of the affairs decided or examined by the emperor the day before, are posted up on a board in a court yard of the palace. Compilations from these extracts compose the annals of government; and it is there, one must search for materials for the history of the Chinese empire, which is the reason that all the public offices and establishments at Peking are ordered to make copies daily of the extracts which have been considered, and to preserve them in the archives. The provincial officers receive these extracts through their post messengers, who are stationed in the capital solely for the purpose of conveying them. But in order that the people may obtain some knowledge of the progress of public affairs, the posted extracts are, with the permission of Government, printed entire at Peking, without a single word being changed or a single subject admitted.

Such is the Chinese Gazette: it contains all the ordinances that have been submitted to the approbation or presented for the examination of the emperor by the six ministers sitting at Peking, and by the several provincial authorities, as well as by the military commanders. Appointments to offices, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports of the different branches of the public administration, etc., consequently, the principal matters contained in the Gazette. The reports of the imperial officers on particular events are, by this paper, carried to the knowledge of the whole empire. Occasionally also, one meets, in the reports of the provincial officers, with very interesting notices of natural phenomena.

THE NEGRO.

Two weeks since, we took occasion to remark that "whatever may be the cause, it appears certain, that the animosity and hatred of the populace in our great cities, towards the free Negroes, have, of late, increased in proportion to the exertions of the Abolitionists to bring about a liberation from bondage of that race of men." The extent and the cause of the animosity in New York in regard to the black population, may be learned from the following remarks of the Courier & Enquirer of that city.—Frank. Rep.

"The laws of the land ads every day obstructed in their execution, and the decorum of society outraged by the interference or intrusion of the black population. A white man, or a white woman, may be arrested and suffer the penalty of their misfortunes or their crimes without the assemblage of a mob for their rescue. But touch a negro, and all the cellars and dungeons of the city pour forth their traps of darkness. Rescue! rescue! is the cry, without inquiry into the cause of arrest, or the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The lives of the public officers are endangered in the performance of their duties, and modern philanthropy triumphs in the progress of insurrection and mobbery. The owner of a slave, who has robbed & run away from him, cannot reclaim his property, under the sanction of the constitution and laws of a State, without exciting a ferocious mob of blacks, and risking life in the pursuit.

"On the other hand, the passions of the white men are left in a state to boil over into excesses on the least provocation. The crime of a negro is visited upon a whole race; and such is the excited state of public feeling, produced by the efforts of the abolitionists, and their consequences, that it is to be apprehended the most serious and disgraceful outrages will often recur in our cities, originating in this bitter spirit of hostility which owes its life and its vigor to the labors of the friends of the human race. Add to this that the blacks, stimulated, without doubt, by the busy indefatigable agents of the abolitionists, are intruding themselves every where, and carrying their perfumes into the very recesses of society. We see them seated in stately dignity in the ladies' cabins of steamboats; in the pews of churches, side by side with their mistresses, and fancying themselves their superiors, because such a fuss is made about them by modern philanthropists. The air in all our public conveyances is poisoned in the hot summer weather by the rank effluvia of these aromatic damsels, who, in order to prove their claims to gentility, always challenge the favorite rears. We understand they are dressed in silks obtained from the munificence of Arthur Tappan, and their passage paid by contributions from the pious in England, in order that they may by degrees accustom the whites to this disgusting association. At the Sunday schools, or at least in many of them, we see the blacks and the whites mingling together without distinction, & thus are we gradually prepared, in early youth, for the deterioration of the noble race of the white man, by an amalgamation with the stupid, unintellectual black. Such a mixture has every where created our species, for instead of raising the black to the elevation of the white man, experience has demonstrated that it only brings the latter down to the dead level of the former. Thus the advocates of amalgamation become the voluntary instruments of degrading the white man in the scale of human beings, and adulterating, by an inferior mixture, that race which now stands at the head of the universe in wisdom, virtue, science and intelligence."

COMMUNICATED.

WOLF MEETING.

The Democratic Citizens of Conover, N. C., assembled at the house of I. M. McRae, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst., and were duly organized by calling GEORGE McLAIN to the Chair, and appointing JOHN F. MCKINNY and JOSEPH BURKE as Secretaries.

The following remarks were then delivered to the meeting:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Our meeting, no doubt, may appear somewhat unexpected to many—as it is uncalled for by any standing or corresponding committee—yet we have felt it our duty as citizens to meet, and to interchange our opinions as to the best method to be adopted by us, in order to communicate to our friends through the county who are favorable to the reelection of Gov. Wolf, that we unite with them in his support, and in endorsing him as the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican Democratic party.

We are located in a section of the county from whence little or no support for Wolf is anticipated; it has therefore become our duty to meet and estimate our strength, in order to communicate it through some public channel to their knowledge; yes, citizens, let us convey to our friends through the county the joyful news, that even here, where perhaps least expected, there are many ready to unite with them in using all honorable endeavors to promote the reelection of Gov. Wolf. Let us no longer lay claim to obscure neutrality, since the opposite parties are using all their exertions to defeat us; let us arise in all our might to mingle our hearty responses to the friends of Gov. Wolf throughout the county, and convey the joyful intelligence that there are daily new names added to the Wolf party in our section of the county. We have until now lain neutral, and viewed with impartiality the proceedings of the so named two Democratic Conventions, in which they now behold one only, namely that held at Harrisburg, which nominated Governor Wolf as the Democratic candidate for the next Governor, whom we now recognize as the only true Democratic candidate, and whom we as consistent Republicans, faithful to the cause of true Democracy, will support; we have proofs, tested proofs of his faithfulness, and firm Democratic principles such as we admire, and would wish to behold in every citizen of Pennsylvania, that this our candidate is one, and under whose superintendence we should not fear to entrust the dearest and most inestimable rights of the State; these sentiments must arise in every true Democratic bosom, if he considers his principles, and the firm proofs we have of his merits. His administration has been conducted with an eye single to the welfare of the citizens of Pennsylvania, in justice and impartiality, which will ultimately terminate in honor both to himself and the State.

I deem it unnecessary to enter into a recapitulation of the oft repeated, and oft exaggerated statements of our finances, as it is a subject of deep interest we must surely have considered it deeply and thoroughly, and must have found it in a better state than represented by those opposed to our public improvements, who are making loud exclamations of the State becoming involved in debt, from which there was no other possible way of being extricated than by a direct taxation, while on the contrary our public improvements have become a source yielding revenues sufficient to diminish the debt immediately, and will ultimately be the means by which the whole will be discharged, and thus our public improvements may become a monument of praise to the very men they are now held forth to censure.

Science and the arts are yet in their infancy, likewise our internal improvements, and the day is not far distant when they may become the means of facilitating our intercourse and increasing our traffic, to an extent which may speedily diminish the state debt, and become a source of incalculable benefit to the citizens of Pennsylvania; at least to check them in their present condition is wrong, let us rather become united and persevere, and Pennsylvania will finally become a prosperous and happy State.

After the above remarks the following Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we unanimously adopt the sentiments of the above remarks, in considering Gov. Wolf the regularly nominated candidate for Governor, at the Convention met at Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, 1835, of which convention he had received 84 votes of legal delegates sent to said convention, which gave him a majority: in consequence, we consider him the regularly nominated candidate, in whose nomination the minority of delegates should have acquiesced.

Resolved, That we will support Governor Wolf for Governor, because we believe that he will be triumphantly sustained through the State by the majority of true democrats.—Believing that our cause is just, we will persevere in our exertions in the sure hope of final success and victory.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in one of our county papers.

GEORGE McLAIN, Chair'n.
JOHN F. MCKINNY, Sec'ies.
JOSEPH BURKE, Sec'ies.

Extract from a Communication in the Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.

By way of apology for the seeming pervenience and strange perliousity of the Whigs of New England in still adhering to Mr. Webster, it may be remarked, that in supporting Mr. Webster, they are supporting their own principles in

the person of him who is at once their ablest expositor and most powerful advocate—one whose fate is destined to endure like the granite of his native hills, whose splendid eloquence will long preserve from oblivion the party topics of the day, though it fail to preserve the constitution of his country. Peerless in intellect, matchless in debate, unsullied in character, the first constitutional lawyer of the nation in the opinion of the late Chief Justice—foremost and mightiest in the Senate on all great occasions, how can the Whigs deem strange the love and admiration of New England for her glorious son?

Can the Whig really flatter himself that New England will surrender her favorite admitted to be a first rate man, and her principles, for mere mediocrity, without so much as coincidence of opinion and feeling to recommend it, and with the obvious hazard of having the next year the same contest that has been unavailingly waged for the last eight? It is preposterous to dream of such a thing. It is an absurdity which the understanding rejects, and from which the heart recoils.

When the Whigs of the Western and Middle States brought out Mr. Clay, a second statesman, with views large and liberal as his broad spread and magnificent country, the Whigs of New England accepted him cheerfully, and supported him earnestly and strenuously. Now, when N. England presents a man of the same cast and calibre, she is gravely told, forthwith, that she is blinded by the effulgence of her own brilliant son—that her favorite has not "even a possible chance"—that "no ticket, not so much as a ticket can be formed for him in two-thirds of the States of the Union"—that "this nomination is working great and positive mischief;" and he and she are seriously implored "to relieve the Whigs of the Union from the weight and incubus of his nomination;" and to cast her vote in favor of a man of whom she knows nothing, but that he is an original and inflexible Jackson-man, with the further recommendation of coming from a Southern slave State, with the peculiarly friendly feeling towards yankee interests and policy which appertain to the politicians of that section of the Union!

My life upon it, New England will do no such thing. It is as false in policy as it is in principle. It is only while battling for truth, for right, for principle, that Whigs have any strength. Relinquishing that and entering upon a mere scramble for office, they are as weak as the Hebrew giant when his locks were shorn. Let New England, then, adhere steadfastly to the pure and lofty patriotism upon whom she has fixed her choice wisely and well—and, win or lose, she will have the consoling consciousness of having done her duty.

BERKELEY.

HENRY CLAY, SINKING INTO OBSCURITY.

The Globe, in talking about half a dozen things which it does not understand, says that "Mr. CLAY finds himself fast sinking into obscurity." HENRY CLAY sinking into obscurity!!! The eloquent defender of national liberty—the distinguished Senator—the statesman, whose praise is in all the civilized earth, and to whose labors in an eminent degree does America owe her present prosperity—such a man feel himself sinking into obscurity!! As well might the noon day feel that it was going out in darkness. It is not for such a man as Henry Clay to sink into obscurity. There is no obscurity for such a man.—Whatever situation he occupies is an eminence—he makes it so. He may go forth among the millions of his kind, among men elevated by office and by office only, and without extraneous aid, without the glare of station or the accidental advantage of patronage, he must show above them like the Hebrew youth, "higher than they all from his shoulders upwards." The only obscurity which such a luminary as Henry Clay can suffer, must be from "conjunction" by those dirty planets which shine with borrowed light, and whose shininess is referable alone to their "opposition" to him.

The Globe mistakes absence from executive office for obscurity, and the mistake is natural. The writers for that paper have had connexion only with those to whom office is the only means of importance—who are only conspicuous by place and situation—to whom loss of office is indeed obscurity.—When Henry Clay sinks into obscurity, there must be a denseness in the moral atmosphere too great for the conveyance of light. When his name ceases to be mentioned with the first of American statesmen, then the standard of political greatness and the power of appreciation will have been so reduced as not to reach upward to the constellation of the stars of the first magnitude.—U. S. Gaz.

THE MURRELL PUBLICATION.

Our readers will recollect that in the publication of the confession of Cotton, the miserable being who was hung in Mississippi, allusion was made to a publication of one Murrell, which seemed to be an important link in the connected chain of events, unknown to those out of the immediate vicinity of the transactions. The Lynchburg Virginian contains the annexed account of the publication of Murrell, which we transfer to our columns as necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

"This Murrell was tried in Jackson, Madison county, Tenn. in June, 1834; was found guilty of negro-stealing, or more properly speaking, deceiving negroes from their masters, for the purpose of selling them for his own profit, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary of Tennessee, where he is at this time. We have now before us

a pamphlet containing a detailed account of this daring freebooter, by Virgil A. Stewart, of early in the year 1834, in the truth of which, however, so startling was the character, we placed but little confidence, until that romantic narrative, has been partially confirmed by recent events. We did not believe that such an incarnate fiend lived on the face of the earth. But we can no longer doubt its truth, or withhold from Mr. Stewart, his captor, the credit due alike to his ingenuity and intrepidity.

Whether Murrell had stolen the negroes of a friend of his, (Parson John Henning, of Madison county, Tenn.) determined to pursue him to a point where it was supposed that he had concealed them. Falling in with Murrell on the very day that he started in pursuit, Stewart feigned entire ignorance of the name and character of his companion, and, by the most ingenious stratagems, wormed himself so completely into the confidence of the villain, that he obtained from him a succinct history of the exploits of his past life, which has been one continued series of robbery and murder, perpetrated under various circumstances, and concealed by the most artful manoeuvres. While, however, Murrell was daily loading his soul with crimes of this character, he was meditating a scheme of villainy, on the most extensive scale, and which, had it been only partially successful, must have resulted in the most appalling consequences. This diabolical scheme, was nothing less than a servile insurrection, to be consummated on the 25th of December, 1835, in all the slave-holding States and Territories, from Maryland to Louisiana. For the purpose of preparing for this great stroke, he had travelled first to New Orleans, thence via Cincinnati, to Lexington, Ky., thence to Richmond, Va., thence to Charleston, Milledgeville, Savannah, and Augusta, from which place he returned to Williamson county, Tenn.—his native place, or as he calls it, his "old stamping ground." He says, "In all the route I only robbed 10 men, but I preached some fine sermons, and scattered some counterfeit U. States paper among my brethren!" The fiend! Covered with crime, and yet daring to ascend the pulpit, as the messenger of the Most High! Did he not fear that he might be blasted by the lightnings of Heaven?

"He goes on to say, that he regarded this plan as the sure road to an inexhaustible fortune to all who would engage in the expedition, and he adds, "My heart began to beat high with the hope of being able one day to visit the pomp of the southern and western people in my vengeance, and of seeing their cities and towns one common scene of devastation, smoked walls and fragments." Fortunately, however, his career of iniquity was about to be terminated, at least for a season. Mr. Stewart, after obtaining from him a confession of the villainies which had signalized his career, and a development of his future plans, succeeded in bringing him, if not to full justice, at least to temporary punishment. And it is to be hoped, should he survive his present confinement, and be permitted again to go abroad in the world, that his footsteps will be dogged, and his manœuvres vigilantly watched, by every community which may be cursed with his presence.

"Mr. Stewart also succeeded in obtaining from Murrell, a partial list of his confederates in the different slave-holding States; Murrell remarking on handing it to him, that "there is not paper enough to make a proper list, but when you come to my house we will have time to make a complete one, and this will do until then, as you will not travel any; until you go with me a few trips and learn the routes; and there is not near all the names on this list, but there is no more paper to write on. I want you to be with me at New Orleans, on the night that the negroes commence their ravages; I intend to head the company that attacks the city myself. I feel an ambition to demolish that city which was defended from the ravages of the British army by General Jackson." When we first read the pamphlet giving the detail of Murrell's infamous career, we were disposed to look upon it as we do on the biographies of villains generally, with "many grains of allowance"—and as to his list of confederates, we have no doubt that it was vastly exaggerated in number, and indeed that many of the names upon it had no living representatives. But, on examining it, we find that two of the Mississippi incendiaries, Cotton and Hunter, are upon it, and we have therefore, less reason to doubt the accuracy of the remainder.

"The number of these confederates amounted in Tennessee to 61, Mississippi 47, Arkansas 29, Kentucky 35, Missouri 27, (among the number in Missouri is the celebrated Stephen W. Foreman, who was some months ago, apprehended as the head of an extensive gang of counterfeiters.) Alabama 28, Georgia 84, South Carolina 25, North Carolina 32, Virginia 21, Maryland 27, Florida 16, Louisiana 30, among whom is the renowned Phelps, who was, some months ago, apprehended in Mississippi as a highway robber, and shot in an attempt to escape from jail—making a total, on this incomplete list, of 458!

"The citizens of Charleston without distinction of party, have had a meeting, the Intendant presiding—to consider the question of slavery. They resolved to PROTECT THEMSELVES, and added the subjoined:—

7. Resolved, that for the purpose of making such an earnest appeal to the people of the non-slave-holding states as may convince them of the true state of public feeling amongst us, it would be in the opinion of this meeting be desirable to bring about a cordial co-operation among all

the States, having a common interest, with us, either through a Convention or in any other way best calculated to embody public sentiment, so that the truth may be made known, that however we may differ among ourselves on other points, we are, on this subject, united as one man, in the fixed determination to maintain our rights and defend our property against all attacks—the consequences what they may.

They also resolved to burn all abolition publications, and to ask of all packet masters, stage owners, and rail-road agents, complete lists of all passengers, black or white, bond or free.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.

The Schools which have been disbanded for the present, in obedience to what is believed to be the public sentiment, were those in which reading and writing, or what are called the Elements of Education, were taught; and the gentlemen who so readily consented to give them up, undoubtedly deserved some mark of approbation from the community. The discontinuance of these Schools under the excitement produced by Northern interference, ought to serve as an example of the effects directly resulting from the reckless measures of the Fanatics, which have roused and agitated so extensively the public feeling.

It is morally certain that all attempts from abroad to tamper with, or deprive us of our property, will only operate to the inconvenience and misery of the colored population.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

We are happy to be able to state, that our city has continued perfectly peaceable since our last publication, up to the hour of 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when this paper went to press.

On Friday afternoon, at the time that our notice of Saturday of the state of the city was written, the alarm-bell was ringing, and a very serious disturbance seemed impending. This condition of things, at the moment, will account for the anxious tone of our article; but we are rejoiced to state, that, with the imprisonment of two or three turbulent persons, the threatening aspect of affairs passed away, and the peace of the city remained undisturbed down to the hour above mentioned. We have now confident hopes that the agitation has entirely subsided.

From the Lutheran Observer.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Pittsburg, July, 1835.

DEAR K.—Agreeably to promise I send you a few rough sketches from my port folio, hastily drawn during a tour of a few weeks beyond the Alleghany. I have not time to give them the proper delicacy in drawing or brilliancy in coloring, but send them in their original crudeness, without even the advantage of varnish.

We arrived in this city of coal dust and smoke—of dirty faces and soiled garments—of enterprise and wealth, after a pleasant voyage of several days on the grand Pennsylvania Canal. I had no conception of the stupendous works that there are everywhere exhibited on that crowded highway. It is an ever enduring monument of human ingenuity and enterprise, and is very deservedly the boast and glory of the prosperous state of Pennsylvania. Commencing at Columbia; it extends to Pittsburg, considerably upwards of 200 miles. The Alleghany mountain is crossed by a magnificent rail road, constructed in the most solid manner, and at once evincing the almost omnipotent energy of genius and untiring perseverance.

But let me not anticipate. This important public work was commenced in 1825, and finished in 1833. The original estimated cost was \$12,000 per mile, but the estimates of engineers are seldom to be trusted. It was so in Pennsylvania, and when the work was finished, it was found to have cost \$28,000 per mile. But if it had amounted to double that sum, the state could not afford to be without it, and although her debt at present is 25 millions, yet the revenue arising from the Canal is so astonishingly great, that a few years will suffice to pay it off. There is an almost incredible amount of travelling and transportation of freight on the canal, from which the state receives a large income. Every boat pays eight cents per mile, and one cent per mile for every passenger. The revenue accruing to the State is larger in proportion than that arising from the Erie canal, and if N. York is nearly out of debt, what will Pennsylvania be in a few years longer!

The packet boats are large and quite convenient, drawn by three horses, which proceed at a brisk trot, conveying you, in the passage of the locks, about four miles an hour. The fare on the boats is very good, and sometimes might be called sumptuous. At night light hammocks are strung up at the sides of the boat, three deep, and it often affords amusement to the passengers, to see some great fat fellow trying to mount the uppermost hammock, which is achieved at considerable cost. It is by no means a pleasant feeling to have such a mass of flesh in the bed above you, for if the rope should happen to break, you would have a thicker covering than would be agreeable in July, and a collision that would be more than a dream.

One of the greatest annoyances in canal travelling, is the frequent recurrence of locks and bridges. It requires only a few minutes to pass a lock, but it is always an interruption to your reading or meditation, or conversation, for it creates much confusion, and often the rushing of the water produces a deafening noise. The bridges are very numerous and usually very low. During pleasant weather, the passengers generally prefer sitting or walking on the upper deck. Whenever the boat approaches a bridge, the helmsman roars out "bridge ahead!" when all

on deck dodge down, until the boat has passed under it. Some of them are so low, that you are obliged to lie almost flat on your back or breast, as you please, and it is amusing to see thirty or forty persons all of a sudden prostrate themselves at the warning of the steersman. Men, women and children all lie huddled together for a moment, without any time to study position, or to be very graceful in your recumbence. Down you must go, or be contented with a broken skull or a cold bath in the canal. Very serious accidents have occurred, and it requires considerable care to avoid the danger to which you are exposed. At first you are full of apprehension, but you soon become accustomed to it. Your neck and back become stiff from the frequent prostrations and genuflections; but about the third day, your dorsal inclinations are quite natural from continual practice, and your performances more dexterous and graceful. So closely associated does one of these compulsory inflections become with the sound of "bridge ahead!" that a wag has a good opportunity of exciting merriment among the passengers when in the cabin. One day whilst most of us were reading or dozing in the cabin, one of our company suddenly cried out "bridge ahead!" and down popped many of us, forgetting where we were; we enjoyed the joke, though played off at our expense.

To give you an idea of the number of locks and bridges, I will state that from Columbia to Harrisburg, (28 miles,) there are eleven locks, six aqueducts, and sixty-six bridges. In the town of Marietta alone there are twelve bridges!

In my next, I will tell you more about the canal.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(No. II.)

Pittsburg, July, '35.

I promised in my last to communicate some additional particulars relative to that magnificent monument of Pennsylvania enterprise, the grand canal.—I have told you that it commences at Columbia, on the Susquehanna, and follows that noble river to the mouth of the Juniata, where it takes the course of the latter stream. Here the Susquehanna is crossed, a tow path for the horses having been erected over it. It is a long covered bridge, but bears fearful evidences of hasty construction and premature dilapidation. The current of the river is very strong, and during high water, the ordinary rope of the boat is detached, and a much stronger one provided by the State is used, for if the rope should break, the boat would float on the broad bosom of the Susquehanna undisturbed only for a short distance, and then rush down one of those tremendous dams constructed all the way across the no small danger of the lives of all on board. The Juniata is crossed eight or nine times, sometimes in aqueducts, and once, I recollect, the boat was drawn across the river by an immense rope that revolved by means of machinery. The scenery along this river is sublime. I always thought that Doughty's admirable picture of scenery on the Juniata, was a fancy sketch, but the pencil of that almost unrivalled landscape painter, has not done justice to the splendid reality. I have been up the Hudson and have seen other sections of the country celebrated for the sublimity of their scenery, but the Juniata presents more rich varieties, more dashing magnificence and overwhelming grandeur than all the others. That man is destitute of all sensibility who can look coldly on those gorgeous exhibitions of nature's workmanship. I always think well of a man who is thrown into ecstasy at the view of tall mountains, and towering rocks, and thick forests, and rushing cataracts, and hanging precipices, and deep valleys, and green meadows, and cultivated fields, and abundant harvests, all mingled together, and combining all the varieties of a beautiful creation.

Numerous villages are built on the canal, most of them very flourishing. At Hollidaysburg, the eastern section of the canal terminates, and there commences the most stupendous work of all, I mean, the rail road across the mountains. It is truly a wonderful work. The distance across is 36 miles, overcoming in ascent and descent an aggregate of 2570 feet, 1398 of which are on the eastern, and 1172 on the western side of the mountain. 2867 feet of the ascent and descent are overcome by planes of various inclinations, and 563 feet by grading. On this line are four extensive viaducts and a tunnel of 900 feet long, through the bend of the Conemaugh river. The cost of the road was \$1,520,29 42. The number of inclined planes is ten, five on each side of the mountain. Up these immense elevations you are drawn by stationary engines. The cars are attached to an endless rope that revolves on rollers at the summit and bottom, and are thus drawn up at a fearful rapid rate. You are let down the plains by the same means. Danger must not be thought of when crossing this mountain. Apprehension will not diminish the peril of a broken neck, but will vastly curtail the pleasure of your ride. There is a considerable level between the planes—at one place it is 14 miles, so that you have time to recover from the trepidation of passing one plane, before you arrive at another. I have seen many works of human

thing that approximated in presumptuous daring, and bold execution, the Alleghany and Portage rail road.—And then look at their tunnel on that magnificent public work! In one place on the mountain they have perforated it 900 feet through the solid rock! It needs not human masonry to support its immense arch, for it is nature's workmanship, the solid rock, which has stood unmoved for so many thousands of years, but which had

to yield at last, to the unconquerable energy of human genius and human labor.

At Johnstown you enter the canal again, and afterwards you pass through a tunnel much longer than the former. The top of the hill above you is 250 feet, and you sail under a well of 80 feet deep!—The farmer is ploughing his field more than 200 feet above you, and his wife is pumping water right over your head! There are many other objects of interest on this canal, but enough for the present. I will only mention that at the Kiskiminitas river, which is made slack water, there are numerous salt wells, one of which is 900 feet deep! The water is pumped up, and is converted into salt by the process of boiling.

The length of this canal is 270 miles, it has 49 aqueducts, 175 locks, 28 dams, 2 tunnels, and nearly 300 bridges.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

We have before us a copy of the petition of the parishioners of Burrishoole, Ireland, complaining of the distressed state of the peasantry of that part of the country. It presents a heart-moving picture. The population of the parish amounts to 4,761 souls.—their only source of employment being agriculture and weaving. All the purposes of agriculture could be attended to, in the parish, in six months of the year, and the petitioners go into a statement to prove that under existing circumstances, 500,000 persons are necessarily consigned for want of employment, to the deplorable alternative of dying by starvation, or of protracting a miserable existence by rapine, plunder, and the infraction of the laws of the country.—Phil. Eng.

"They state that in the year 1831, there were in the parish 2,041 families; 917 of which were then, without a cow, horse, sheep, or ass; and that at that period 3,931 above the age of fifteen, were without the ordinary clothes worn by persons moving in the humblest walks of life; that there were 561 widows and orphans having none to support them, and 187 cabins having residing in them more than one family, and some 4 families; that supposing three persons to lie on each feather bed, there were 9,338 sleeping on straw, heath, or green rushes; and supposing three persons to sleep on each bedstead, there were at that period in the parish 7,531 sleeping on the ground; that there was one village within one mile of Newport, Pratt, the only town in the parish, having 45 families, containing a population of 208 souls, having only 39 blankets, half blankets, and a sheet to every three; 16 families, comprising eighty-four individuals, trusting to seven blankets and a half, one blanket to every 12; generally, not better than spent worn rags; that of 215 families, comprising a population of 1,000, residing in seven villages, some of them half a mile, and the most remote not a mile and a half from Newport, Pratt, one hundred and forty-four families, comprising 782 persons, were without one solitary cow; whilst the 144 were paying rents, and subsisting on lumpers, a species of wet, unwholesome, and unwholesome potatoes; there are at present upwards of 5,000 suffering for want of food, without means to purchase any, hundreds of whom must perish from starvation if not relieved; the total rental of the parish may be estimated at 6,972l. 7s. 8d.; 4,796l. 4s. 11d. of which is annually drained by absentees out of the Parish, without the application of one farthing of it to the alleviation of the miseries here detailed.

From Gore's Liverpool Adv., July 9.

Remarkably quick Passage.—The packet ship Columbus, Capt. Cobb, left New York on the morning of June 16th. At nine hours and twenty minutes, p. m. the pilot, Mr. Henderson, left the ship, being then Eastward of Sandy Hook, distant one mile. The ship crossed the grand bank of Newfoundland on the night of the 22d June, and on the 30th, being then out from Sandy Hook thirteen days and eight hours, sounded on the Nymph bank, off Ireland, in 85 fathoms water.—July 1st, at 5, a. m. saw Cape Clear.—Passage to Cape Clear, fourteen days, including thirty-six hours of calm and light wind. At six o'clock on Friday morning, the ship was off Holyhead; at noon, off Point Lynas; but, owing to light winds, she did not enter the Mersey till Saturday morning.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, Aug. 11.

Warlike Preparations.—After a part of our impression had been circulated, we received intelligence of an important movement on the part of our State Executive, which we stop the press to communicate.

Orders have been issued by Gov. Lucas to the Major Generals of the Militia throughout the State, to report to him immediately what number of Mounted Riflemen and Cavalry can be furnished from their respective divisions at a moment's warning. It is supposed this force is intended for the Disputed Territory, to prevent or repel the aggressions of Michigan, or perhaps to invade the Territory. Further, we learn, that these orders were confidential, and will not appear in the papers until the Governor removes the injunction of secrecy. The correctness of this intelligence may be depended on. A gentleman who saw a copy of the orders communicated the contents to us.

RIOT AT BUFFALO.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. RIOT.—We have the mortification of stating that our city was, yesterday afternoon, disgraced by an extensive riot. At the close of the church service, a collection of noisy and turbulent persons was discovered at the Erie street canal bridge who were settling some difficult

Delegate Elections.

IN pursuance of the recommendation of the County Meeting which was held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on the 8th inst., the Standing Committee of the Democratic Republican Party of Adams County, request their fellow-citizens to meet at their usual places of holding their Borough and Township elections, on Saturday the 12th of September next, and elect TWO Delegates from each to meet in County Convention, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 14th of September, to form a COUNTY TICKET for the support of the people of Adams County at the ensuing election; and to select Conference, to meet at the house of Mr. Smith, in the borough of Hanover, on Wednesday the 16th of September, to put in nomination a candidate to represent this District in the STATE SENATE.

As the approaching election is of great importance, and one in which every citizen feels a deep interest, it is hoped that every Township will be fully represented; and it is desired that the Delegates will be prepared to select Committees of Vigilance for their respective Townships.

Standing Committee.

August 17.

Delegate Meeting.

THE Democratic Anti-masonic Republicans of Adams County, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding their Township Elections, on Saturday the 5th of September next, to elect TWO Delegates from each Township, to meet in County Convention, on Monday the 7th of September next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of nominating a COUNTY TICKET to be supported at the ensuing general election.

Daniel M. Smyser,
Robert Smith,
George L. Fauss,
M. D. G. Pfeiffer,
R. M. Ihleny,
William A. Clean,
J. D. Paxton,
J. L. Neely,
Allen Robinson,
COUNTY COMMITTEE.

August 10.

THE CORNER STONE

OF a new Church, erected by the Lutheran and Reformed Congregations, a mile west from Gettysburg (Y. Springs) will be laid on Sunday the 23d inst., English and German preaching may be expected in the morning and afternoon. The public generally are invited to partake in the exercises.

Aug. 10.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 5th of September next,

Sixty Acres,
MORE OR LESS, OF
Woodland.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fehl, Wm. Orner and others.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PHILIP BEMER,
Attorney for the Heirs of
Michael Bemer, deceased.

August 3.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. each member provided with 13 rounds blank cartridges.

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Aug. 17.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for GOOD FLAX SEED, by

S. H. BUEHLER.

July 27.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL PATTERSON, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts, on or before the 1st of October next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

The Executor resides in Cumberland township.

JAS. McALLISTER, Jr. Ex'r.

Aug. 17.

NOTICE.

HAVING been compelled to apply in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws—therefore the Judges of said Court have appointed the 16th of September next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court-house in Carlisle, and county aforesaid.

ANDREW MERRIT.

Aug. 17.

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from the City a

Fresh Supply of GOODS,

Consisting of Cassimeres, Battinette, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, &c.

—ALSO—

Ladies' Lasting and Seal Shoes and Slippers, Misses do. Men's Boots, &c.

all of which they are disposed to sell as CHEAP as any other person. The public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, Aug. 10.

NOTICE.

THE School Directors of Menallen township, will meet at the house of W. & F. Hapke, in said Township, on Saturday the 29th inst. to receive Proposals from TEACHERS for the several School Districts in said Township. Teachers will please attend. By order of the Board,

WM. B. WILSON, Sec'y.

Aug. 10.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

THE Proprietors of the

PEOPLE'S LINE,

AFTER returning their hearty thanks to the public for the patronage with which they have been favored, take the present opportunity of stating, that reports have been industriously circulated to their prejudice, that overtures had been successfully made to several of the stockholders west of the mountains, by agents of certain other lines, to detach them from their eastern partners: it is with pleasure the proprietors assure the public, that all such attempts have been treated with the scorn they merited. The line throughout is faithfully and well conducted, and if we are to judge by the report of hundreds who have travelled in the line, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The stockholders are perfectly content with their present share of business, and pleased with their prospects. The line is doing well, and as long as the public show approbation of their exertions, by an increased patronage, the partners can have, collectively or individually, no cause of dissatisfaction.

OSBORNE, DAVIS, KIRK & SCHOLFIELD.

Aug. 3, 1835.

Militia Election.

AN ELECTION will be held by the

Enrolled Militia & Volunteers of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on MONDAY the 31st day of AUGUST, inst. between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. for the purpose of electing a

Brigade Inspector

FOR SAID BRIGADE.

The Election for the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, will be held at the house of Wm. Bailey, in Franklin township; for the 2d Battalion do. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

For the 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, at the house of Mr. Smith (formerly Emich's) in Hanover; for the 2d Battalion do. at the house of David Bell, in Abbots-Town.

For the 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Harvey Hammond, in Lewisberry; for the 2d Battalion do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

Every member of a Volunteer Troop or Company, attached to a Volunteer Regiment or Battalion, will vote for Brigade Inspector at the above Election, in the Battalion in which he resides.

The Captains of Companies will furnish copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies to the Officers of the Battalion.

The Majors of each Battalion are hereby required to superintend and conduct the Elections of their respective Battalions, or in case of a failure or neglect to attend, then that duty will devolve on the next senior officer present—and make return thereof as is directed by law.

An Election will be held on the same day for Colonel of the 90th Regiment, by the Enrolled Militia, and Volunteers, not attached to Volunteer Battalions, resident in said Regiment. The Election to be held at the same time and places of holding the Election for Brigade Inspector.

THOMAS C. MILLER,
Brigadier General.

August 10.

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade in Millers-town, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform.

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

Aug. 10.

Temperance.

THE Fairfield Temperance Society will meet on Monday the 7th of September next, in the Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock, when an Address will be delivered by Mr. SPRACHE, of Gettysburg.

August 10.

OLYMPIA HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by Henry Smith, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookseller, Gettysburg.

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Aug. 17.

O'NEILL'S

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.

March 23.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the

benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed Tuesday the 29th day of Sept. next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

Aug. 17.

JOHN HESS.

3t

New Goods.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

HAVE just returned from the City with a fresh supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they offer to the Public on as accommodating terms as any other Establishment in the country. They invite the attention of those desirous of purchasing.

Gettysburg, May 18.

WINDOW GLASS!

THE Subscribers have received from

Pittsburg, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of WINDOW GLASS, which they will sell at the Manufacturer's Prices, including Freight. They now have on hand

7-9, 8-10, 10-12, 12-16, and 12-18. Retailers of the article are respectfully invited to call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

July 27.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscribers, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to their stock of Dry Goods, &c. have opened, in part of their Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to their order. They have also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which they consider themselves responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)

" Morocco do. do. do.

" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)

" Calf and Coarse Brogues,

" Do. Shoes, (regularly made.)

" Do. do. (pegged.)

" Seal do. and Brogues,

" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing.)

" Slippers, plain and colored,

Ladies' Seal Boots,

" Gaiter do.

" Seal Slippers,

" Monroe do.

" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of Boys', Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

DICKEY & HIMES.

May 4.

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just returned from the City with a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Also, a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINT BRUSHES,

GROCERIES, &c.

And a handsome selection of

BOOKS.

All which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 1.

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Messrs. Dickey & Himes

WOULD respectfully give notice to the public, that they are now prepared to supply Country Teachers and Retailers of Books, with EMERSON'S

READER, at a discount, at wholesale prices, as also with a general assortment of other SCHOOL BOOKS.

June 8.

MINERAL WATER.

PREPARED in Stone-ware Vessels, kept constantly at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS.

THE celebrated ALBION CORN PLASTER affords instant relief and at the same time dissolves and draws the Corn out by the roots, without the least pain.

CERTIFICATE.—To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster, with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint.

WM. SHAW

Flushing, L. I. Feb. 23.

Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills,

FOR FEMALES.

THEY purify the Blood, quicken its circulation, assist the suspended operations of nature, and are a general remedy for the prevailing complaints among the female part of society. The Pills are particularly efficacious in the Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Short Breath, Sinking of the Spirits, Dejection and disinclination to exercise and society. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—neither must they be taken by persons of hectic or consumptive habits. Price \$1 50 a box.

ALSO—THE CELEBRATED

Cambria Tooth-Ache Pills,

Which give immediate relief, without the least injury to the Teeth. On trial this will be found one of the best remedies known for this complaint. Price 50 cents a box.

None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY. For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Druggist & Apothecary.

July 20.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE highest price given for good clean WOOL at the Store of

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, May 18.

JAMES COOPER,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

NEW BOOKS.

THE following new Works just received and for sale at the Book Store of the Subscriber:

Guizot's History of China,

History of the Inquisition,

Abbot's Young Christian,

" Child at Home,

" Mother at Home,

" Corner Stone,

Six Months in a Convent,

Answer to Six Months in a Convent,

Barnes' Notes on Gospels, Acts and Romans,

Dr. Schmueker's Popular Theology, second edition,

Henry and Antonia,

Steward on Hebrews,

Watson's Theological Dictionary,

Harper's Family, Theological and Classical Library complete.

—ALSO—

Henry's, Scott's, and Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, together with a large and general assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, also Bibles and Testaments of every description, fancy and common binding, and Stationary of every description,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c.

syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2.

The Eunuch's Confession,

OR

Scripture Views of the Sonship of Jesus Christ.

THIS is the best biblical exposition of this vitally important doctrine known to

C. G. McLEAN.

June 12th, 1835.

Sold at the Apothecary & Book Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 6.

Morrison's Pills.

The Hygienic Universal Medicine OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

REMOVING all obstructions in the bowels, giving purity to the blood, and thereby promoting its free circulation. Striking at the root of all diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength.

For Sale at the Apothecary of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

June 8.

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases of children. It has been found beneficial in the following diseases—pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his

stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and

Miscellaneous Books,

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.